

WASHINGTON TIMES
20 November 1984

DIANA HEARS

THE PSYCHIC IS IN ...
Tiptoe into Madame Earie's parlor, take your usual perch on her snake basket, and ask what is in your heart.

Q: I will. Madame Earie, I keep seeing Bob Woodward creeping around dark restaurants huddling with past and present spooks. Has he joined the CIA?

A: They say heavens, no, he's not theirs. But he's apparently doing "a Major Story on the Intelligence Community." Its aim seems to be to rehabilitate the reputation of fellow old Navy man Admiral Stansfeld Turner. (The Reaganauts, recall, blame Jimmy Carter's old CIA honcho for the collapse of US Intelligence.) Meanwhile, by a wild coincidence, Jim Hougan's long-awaited book "Secret Agenda: Watergate, Deep Throat and the CIA" is just being unleashed by Random House. This goes into the Woodward's Navy Intelligence background, and the successful manipulation of Woodward, the Post and the press by the CIA.

Q: I say! Any more surprises?

A: Why, yes. Watergate was, secretly, a sex scandal. FBI documents prove that DNC headquarters' phones were never bugged at all; the bugs were in the apartments of prostitutes in the nearby Columbia Plaza apartment building, but fake bugging evidence was planted later at the DNC. What's more, Hougan concludes Nixon was spied upon by his own intelligence agents; and the CIA faked the cover story that led to the whole scandal.

FILE ONLY

TULSA WORLD (OK)
10 November 1984

Covert Action in Nicaragua Rapped

By MARK PRATTER
Of the World Staff

A former director of the CIA told Tulsans Friday that the Reagan Administration is making a "serious mistake" in its emphasis on CIA covert action in Nicaragua.

"The Central Intelligence Agency has been assigned to topple that government. I don't believe it's achievable by current means," Adm. Stansfield Turner said.

Turner said he sees two possible explanations for the controversy over possible Soviet fighter shipments to Nicaragua.

The information from Washington may have been "a deliberate leak done very astutely" to put the Soviets on notice that the United States won't tolerate such action.

Or, he said, "Someone is jumping the gun and taking a shred of evidence and drawing the incorrect conclusion."

Turner, head of the spy agency during the Carter Administration, spoke at a press conference before a Town Hall series lecture at the Performing Arts Center.

The Soviet Union has denied MiG-21 fighter planes were shipped to Nicaragua and the Reagan Administration has said the aircraft may be reconnaissance planes instead of fighters, the Associated Press reported. Meanwhile, Nicaraguan officials said they were preparing for an invasion by the United States.

Turner, 60, said, "We're some distance from putting U.S. troops in Nicaragua."

The Sandinista National Liberation Front overthrew a pro-U.S. military dictatorship in Nicaragua in 1979, planning to develop a Marxist-Leninist state in the Central American country. The U.S. has been helping forces within Nicaragua who are opposed to the Sandinistas.

Turner said the U.S. is "at a watershed" in Central America after pursuing both military and political courses toward the region in the last four years.

He said the path to a negotiated settlement in the region might take more patience than a military solution, but it would yield

two dividends: negotiations would succeed and a negotiated solution would bolster U.S. relations with Mexico and Panama.

Turner said Mexico and Panama are the most important countries in the region to the United States.

In other matters, Turner said it is hard to say whether the OPEC oil cartel will collapse. He said a drop in the price of oil would cause economic damage to oil-producing states in the U.S. and countries such as Mexico but overall, a drop in oil prices would help the world economy.

However, he said he doesn't believe OPEC will allow the price of oil to drop much without taking some concerted action to prop it up.

In 1978, Turner was criticized for the CIA's failure to foresee the collapse of the shah of Iran's regime.

"I must assume responsibility for not making the intelligence forecast that he (the shah) was going to collapse," said Turner. "We made false assumptions," Turner said.

He said the CIA was aware that the shah was opposed by clerics and other groups in Iran, but Turner said he thought the shah would weather the storm because of his strong army and intelligence service.

Turner said he thought the shah would put down the opposition. Turner said he didn't foresee that all the opposition would coalesce around the elderly Ayatollah Khomeini.

During his prepared remarks to an audience of several thousand, Turner mapped danger points in the world in the years ahead. He spoke of the Soviet Union, Europe, the world economy, the Middle East and Central America.

He said it will be difficult for the Soviet Union and the United States to find areas where their interests overlap.

He cited a lack of communication between the superpowers, although he said both sides recently have been saying they want to reduce tension.

"It looks as though arms control negotiations will be the litmus test of whether they really

want to do that," Turner said.

He said two forces are pushing the Reagan administration towards arms negotiations with the Soviets: U.S. public opinion and Reagan's desire to leave a legacy of peace in his final term.

Turner said pressure on the Soviets toward arms control includes their economic decline which has to be remedied, social problems such as alcoholism and job absenteeism and problems in their empire notably Poland and East Germany.

Turner said the only arena where the Soviet Union can compete with the U.S. is in the military sphere. "There is no way the Soviet Union will let itself fall behind in the balance of military power with us," he said.

Turner said arms control agreements take a long time to negotiate and the U.S. and the Soviet Union will probably only agree to continue to talk about the subject in the next few years.

Turner, a classmate of former President Jimmy Carter at the U.S. Naval Academy, was commander in chief of allied forces in southern Europe before he became CIA director.